

Data on Contents of All Tanks under Chempro Control

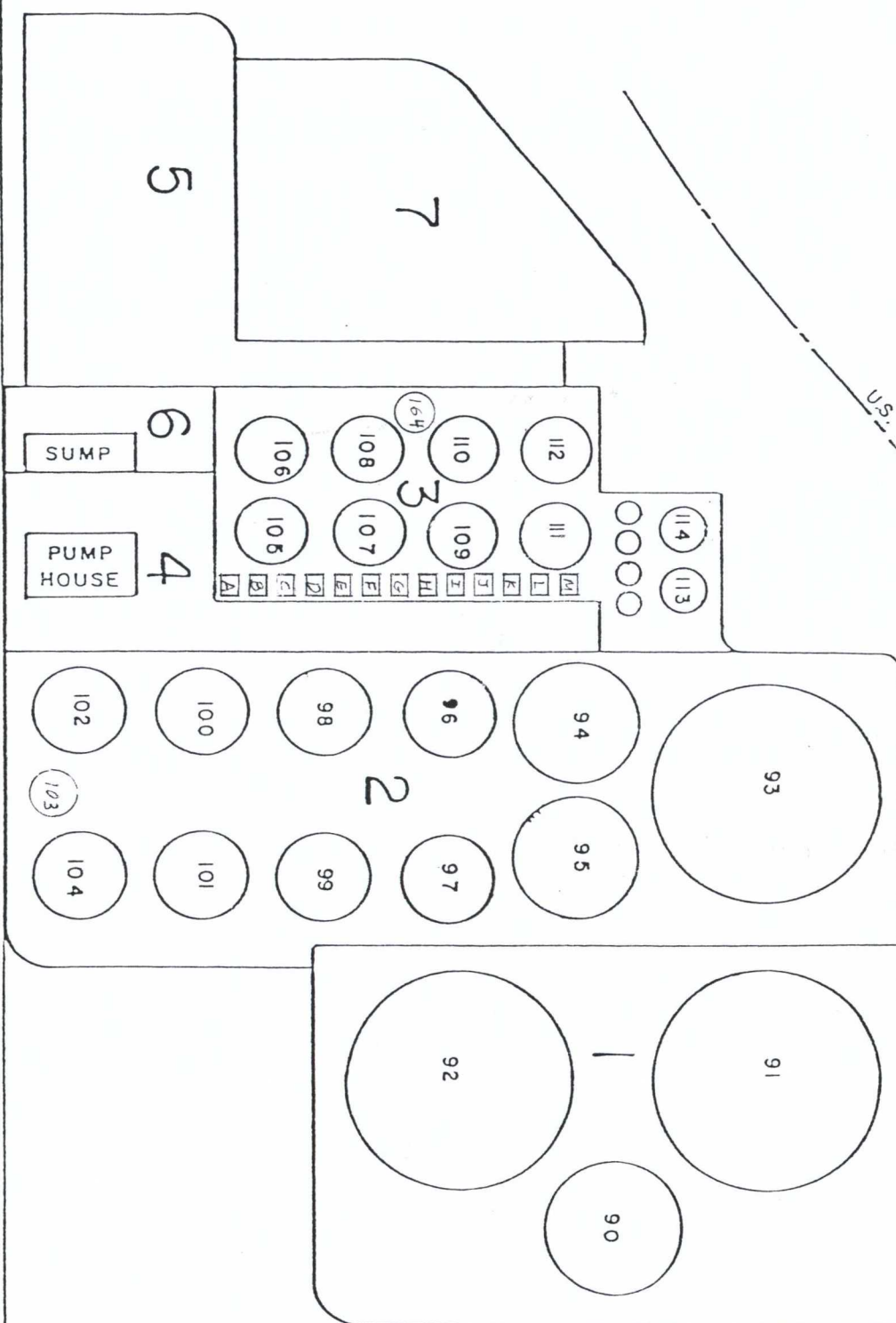
WA 2917

12/1/1990

FILE COPY

U.S. NAVY PROPERTY LINE

COONTZ AVE



USEPA RCRA



3012334

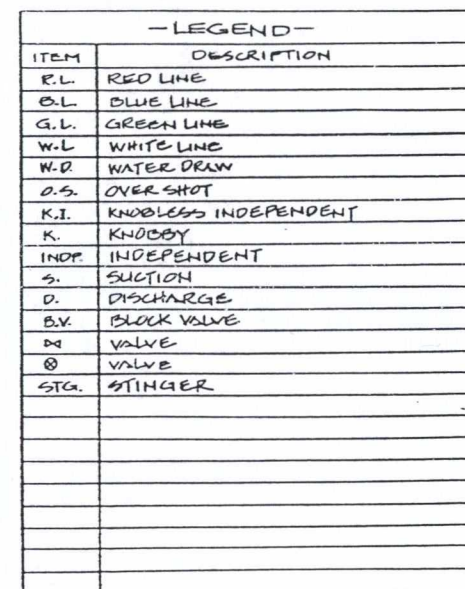
Scale: 1" = 75 ft.

Figure 1


Diagram illustrating a control system with three main components: PNO #91, PNO #92, and #90.

Connections and Labels:

- PNO #91 is connected to PNO #92 via a line labeled "K. TO #90".
- PNO #91 is connected to PNO #92 via a line labeled "INDP. #90 (KNOBLESS)".
- PNO #91 is connected to PNO #92 via a line labeled "1G BALLAST".
- PNO #91 is connected to PNO #92 via a line labeled "Line Blanked Off."
- PNO #91 is connected to PNO #92 via a line labeled "BEEN".



Red Line indicates where transfers from Chempro to PANOCO take place.

KEY. NO.	DATE	DECKEPTION		
		CHEMICAL PROCESSORS, INC. 2903 AIRPORT WAY BLD. SUITE #00 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98134 PHONE: (206) 923-0300 FAX: (206) 923-7791		
		TITLE:		
		EXISTING PROCESS PIPING PIER 91 FACILITY		
DESIGNED:	DRAWN: SIMA	CHECKED:	REVISION	
SCALE: NONE	DRAWING NO:			
DATE: 10-10-88				

Any Tank can Deliver to Panoco

Revised 12-90

Figure 2

P & ID NOMENCLATURE

FIRST LETTER		SUCCEEDING LETTERS		
MEASURED OR INITIATING VARIABLE	MODIFIER	READOUT OR PASSIVE FUNCTION	OUTPUT FUNCTION	MODIFIER
A ANALYSIS		ALARM	USER'S CHOICE	USER'S CHOICE
B BURNER COMBUSTION		USER'S CHOICE	USER'S CHOICE	USER'S CHOICE
C CONDUCTIVITY (ELECTRICAL)			CONTROL	USER'S CHOICE
D DENSITY (MASS) OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY	DIFFERENTIAL			
E ELEVATION (HGT)		PRIMARY ELEMENT		
F FLOW RATE	MASS (PRACTICE)	GLASS		
G USER'S CHOICE				
H HARM (DANGEROUSLY HAZARDOUS)				NON
I CURRENT (ELECTRICAL)		INDICATE		
J POWER	SCM			
K RATE OF TIME-RESPONSE	RATE OF CHANGE		CONTROL SIGNAL	
L LEVEL		LIGHT (PLAT)		LOW
M MEASURE OR MEASUREMENT	MEASUREMENT			MIDDLE OR INTERMEDIATE
N USER'S CHOICE		USER'S CHOICE	USER'S CHOICE	USER'S CHOICE
O USER'S CHOICE		ORIGIN (PNEUMATIC)		OPEN
P PRESSURE OR VISCOSITY		PORT (TEST CONNECTION)		
Q QUANTITY OR EVENT	INTEGRATE OR TOTALIZE			
R RADIATION		RECORD OR PRINT		
S SPEED OR FREQUENCY	SPEED		SWITCH	
T TEMPERATURE		TRANSMIT		
U UNIFORMITY		ALL FUNCTION	ALL FUNCTION	ALL FUNCTION
V VISCOSITY		VALVE, DAMPER, OR LATCH		
W WEIGHT OR FORCE	WELL			
X UNCLASSIFIED		UNCLASSIFIED	UNCLASSIFIED	UNCLASSIFIED
Y EVENT, STATE OR PRESENCE		RELAY OR COMPARE		
Z POSITION		DRIVE, ACTUATE, OR UNCLASSIFIED FINAL CONTROL ELEMENT		

Highlighted on submitted copy

Pink - Indicates Existing Piping.

Green - Indicates New/Replaced Piping.

- No Color Indicates Planned Piping and/or Flexible Hoses.

--- Dashed lines indicate PVC Piping and Dangerous Waste Area Boundary.

12-28-90		INITIAL RELEASE	
DATE	APPROVED BY	DATE	RECEIVED BY
CHEMICAL PROCESSORS, INC. 2203 AIRPORT WAY SO., SUITE 400 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98134			
EXISTING DANGEROUS WASTE TANK AREA PIER 91 FACILITY PIPING AND INSTRUMENTATION DIAGRAM			
REVISION	DATE	BY	APP'D
NONE			
20002		1 of 1	

Attachment 6

Description of Treatment Processes
+ Amounts Used

Infectious Wastes - 40 CFR 241.101(h)

"Infectious waste" means (1) Equipment, instruments, utensils, and fomites (any substance that may harbor or transmit pathogenic organisms) of a disposable nature from the rooms of patients who are suspected to have or have been diagnosed as having a communicable disease and must, therefore, be isolated as required by public health agencies; (2) laboratory wastes, such as pathological specimens (e.g. all tissues, specimens of blood elements, excreta, and secretions obtained from patients or laboratory animals) and disposable fomites (defined above) attendant thereto; (3) surgical operating room pathologic specimens and disposable fomites attendant thereto and similar disposable materials from out-patient areas and emergency rooms.

C2.3 Process Descriptions

Revised, July 1990

This section summarizes the treatment processes at the facility. Treatment processes and equipment are described in detail in Section B and in Section D, respectively.

Treatment processes at the facility include the following:

- Heat Treatment
- Chemical Oxidation
- Chemical Precipitation
- Chemical Reduction
- Neutralization
- Dewatering
- Centrifugation
- Clarification
- Decanting

- Flocculation
- Sedimentation
- Demulsification

Emulsified wastestreams are demulsified using the most appropriate combination of treatments based on the results of the Trial Treatment. Refer to Section C2.4, Sampling and Analytical Methodology. These treatments include heat treatment, chemical precipitation, dewatering, clarification and flocculation.

Phenolic wastestreams undergo chemical oxidation and heat treatment. Metal contaminated wastes are treated using chemical precipitation. Any hexavalent chromium that is present is reduced to the trivalent state using chemical reduction. The supernatant is then discharged to the sewer if it meets the discharge parameter limits. Precipitates from these treatment processes are handled as sludge, described below.

Sludges and semi-solids are consolidated and then transported to an off-site, RCRA - permitted facility, or they are processed through the centrifuge prior to off-site disposal. The liquid or filtrate is analyzed and treated, using one of the methods described above, based on the analytical results.

C2.4 Sampling and Analytical Methodology

40 CFR 264.13(b)(3), Part 261, Appendix I
WAC 173-303-300(5)(c), 110(2)

The Chemical Processors, Inc. sampling and analysis program is designed to obtain representative information used to evaluate a waste. A representative sample of a material is analyzed to:

Pier 91 Facility Treatment Chemicals Used 1990

Treatment Chemical	Amount Used
Aluminum Sulfate	27.5 Tons
Ferrous Sulfate	2.5 Tons
Sulfuric Acid	30.4 Tons
Sodium Hydroxide	76.3 Tons
Ferric Chloride	12,595 gallons
Sodium Hypochlorite	63,550 gallons
15 % Hydrogen Peroxide	58,344 gallons
ECO-19 (Polymer)	715 gallons
ECA-10 (Polymer)	4,015 gallons
ECA-4FC (Polymer)	165 gallons
ECA-1350 (Polymer)	110 gallons